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Vol. 98
The genealogy of Jacob Farrand Pringle and of his wife Isabella Fraser Pringle up to 1892

Surnames: Abercrombie, Anderson, Baird, Chisholm, Cowan, Dunbar, Farrand, Fraser, Godderar, Gray, Macdonell, Ogilvy, Pringle

THE GENEALOGY

OF

JACOB FARRAND PRINGLE

P1151
960

AND OF HIS WIFE

ISABELLA FRASER PRINGLE

961

UP TO

1892

George Priestley
From T. F. Forsyth
1 Lincoln 1893

The following pages contain all the information I have been able to get about the genealogy of the families from whom my wife and I are descended, and I have put my information into its present form for the benefit of my children, so that they may have a record of their descent.

I obtained the particulars as to my father's family from an extract got by my uncle, Robert Abercrombie Pringle, from the Herald's College, Edinburgh, in 1812, and from a writing got by my brother George from Mary, Margaret and Grace, daughters of my uncle, John Pringle, Sheriff of Banffshire, when he was in Scotland in 1856, to which I have added some particulars given to me by A. Dingwall Fordyce, of Fergus, Esquire, and some from family tradition. The information about my mother's family is partly from family tradition, partly from a statement written by my grand-uncle, Thomas G. Anderson, and partly from public records of names of U. E. Loyalists and officers who served the King in the Revolutionary war.

The particulars of my wife's family are derived in part from family tradition, but principally from written information given me by Geo. H. Macgillivray, of Charlottenburgh, Esquire.

J. F. PRINGLE.

Cornwall, 19th October, 1892.

Pringle

The early form of this name was Hopringle from lands of that name near Stow, Roxburghshire. The earliest mention of it is in a Soutra charter in which Robert de Hoppryngil was a witness.

Thomas de Oppringyl occurs in 1368. David Pringill, which is near the present form of pronunciation, was constable of Cessford in 1515.

PRINGLE.

PRINGLE, a surname prevalent in the south of Scotland, a corruption, as Sir George Mackenzie conjectures, of the word "Pelerin" or "Pilgrim." The account of the Pringles states that one Pelerin, who had gone on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, having settled in Teviotdale, his descendants were called from him "Hop Pringle," the prefix "Hop" being synonymous with the British "Ap" or the Irish "O," signifying a son or descendant. "Hop Pringle" is, therefore, supposed to have meant the son of the pilgrim. (Note 1 A.)

The most ancient family of the name is in Teviotdale, where the name is numerous, and is "Hop Pringle" of that "Ilk," now designed of Torsonce.

Escallops are the proper figures of those of the surname of Pringle. The arms of Pringle of Torsonce are ARGENT, a bend SABLE charged with three escallops OR, crest an escallop as the former, motto "Amicitia Reddit Honores," and supported on the dexter by a deer, sinister by a greyhound ARGENT with collars about their necks, SABLE charged with escallops OR, and upon the compartment are the words, "Pressa est insignis gloria facti." (Note 1 B.)

The Torsonce estate (lying in the vale of Gala Water) went into the family of Pringle of Stitchell on the death of John Pringle, the last Laird of Torsonce, in 1738, without male issue, his only daughter, Margaret, having married Gilbert Pringle, of Stitchell. Torsonce afterwards got into the hands of Inglis, one of the directors of the unfortunate City of Glasgow Bank, and was sold in 1879.

There is a charter of Robert de Lauder, Miles Dominus de Quarlewood, (see Note 13) to Thomas Borthwick, of some lands

about Lauder, to which charter Thomas de Hop Pringle is one of the witnesses.

There is an evident in the Haddington collection where King David the Bruce gives all the lands belonging to Walter de Pringle, forfeited, lying in Teviotdale and Berwick, to John Pettilock, brother to William Pettilock Miles. (See Note 1 c.)

The principal families of the Torsonce branch were the Pringles of Burnhouse, Hawtree, Glengyle, Rowchester and Lees in the Merse.

Another branch of the Pringles were the descendants of the family of Whitsome, Berwickshire, afterwards designed of Smailholm and Galashiels. Robert Pringle, of Whitsome, was at the battle of Otterbourne in 1388. He built or repaired the tower of Smailholm on an eminence on the farm of Sandy Knowe, where Sir Walter Scott spent some years of his boyhood. The son and successor of this Robert Pringle built a draw-bridge over the Tweed, with a tower in the centre. A stone taken from the Tweed bore this inscription :

" I, Robert Pringle, of Pilmore Stede,
Gie a hundred nobles of gowd sae reid,
To help to bigg my brigg ower Tweed."

(See Note 2.)

There are also the Pringles of Torwoodlee, Whytbank, Clifton, Haining, Blyndlee, Stitchell, etc. (See Vol. III. of "The Scottish Nation," pages 305, 306, 307, 308, 309.)

The Pringles of Stitchell have added the crest and motto of the Pringles of Torsonce (as already given) to their own, which are as follows: CREST, a Saint Andrew's cross or saltire, surrounded by a wreath ; MOTTO, " Coronat Fides." (See De Brett's Baronetage, 1885.)

ABERCROMBIE.

Abercrombie, or Abercromby, a surname derived from a barony of that name in Fifeshire—"Aber" meaning "beyond," "Crombie" the crook in allusion to the bend or crook of Fife-

ness. The parish was known by the name of Abercrombie so far back as 1174.

In the 17th century Abercrombie of Birkenbog, Banffshire, became the head of the clan of Abercrombie. In 1637 Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, was created a baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, and distinguished himself as a Royalist during the Civil wars. The baronetcy is still in the family. (See De Brett, 1885.) The famous General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was killed at the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, in March, 1801, was a great grandson of Sir Alexander Abercrombie, the first baronet.

BAIRD.

Baird, a surname of ancient standing in Scotland. The family of this name have for arms GULES, a boar passant OR. Tradition states that while William the Lion was hunting in one of the south-west counties he happened to straggle from his attendants and was alarmed by the approach of a wild boar, which was slain by one of his retinue of the name of Baird, who hastened to his assistance. For this service the King conferred upon him large grants of land and assigned to him the above coat of arms, with the motto, "Dominus fecit." There is a charter of King Robert the Bruce of the barony of Cambusnethan to Robert Baird.

From the Bairds of Ordinhivas, in Banffshire, descendants of the family of Cambusnethan, came the Bairds of Auchmedden, in Aberdeenshire, who were long the principal family of the name and for several generations sheriffs of that county.

George Baird, of Auchmedden, who was alive in 1568, married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Keith, of Troup, brother of the Earl Marischall. (See Note 3.)

The celebrated General Sir David Baird was descended from a junior branch of the Bairds of Auchmedden.

The estate of Auchmedden was purchased by the third Earl of Aberdeen from the Bairds, on which, according to a local

tradition, a pair of eagles which had regularly nested and brought forth their young in the neighboring rocks of Pennan, disappeared, in fulfilment of an ancient prophecy by Thomas the Rhymer, that there should be an eagle in the crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden. It is stated that when Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl, married Christian, youngest daughter of William Baird, of Newbyth, and sister of General Sir David Baird, the eagles returned to the rocks and remained till the estate passed into the hands of the Honorable William Gordon, when they again fled.

OGILVY.

The surname of Ogilvy is derived from a barony in the parish of Glammis, Forfarshire, which about 1163 was conferred by William the Lion on Gilbert, ancestor of the noble family of Airlie. He was the third son of Gillibrede Maormor, of Angus, who fought at the battle of the Standard in 1138. The barony of Cortachy was acquired by the Ogilvies in 1369-70.

In 1392 Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Wester Powrie and Auchterhouse, sheriff of Angus, was slain with sixty of his followers at Gasklune, near Blairgowrie, in endeavoring to repel an incursion of the Clan Donachy (the clan now called Robertson.) Among the slain at the battle of Harlaw in 1411 was his eldest son—"The brave Lord Ogilvy of Angus, sheriff principal," of the old ballad of the "Battle of Harlaw." Sir Walter Ogilvy, the second son of Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Wester Powrie and Auchterhouse, was in 1425 constituted Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, and in 1434 he attended the Princess Margaret into France on her marriage with the Dauphin. By an order from the King he erected the tower or fortalice of Eroly, or Airly, in Forfarshire, into a Royal castle. He married Isabel de Durward, heiress of Lintrathen, leaving two sons, from the elder of whom, Sir John Ogilvy, of Lintrathen, sprang the Earls of Airly. The Earls of Findlater and Seafield and the Lords of Banff sprang from the

second son, Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Auchleven, who in 1437 by his marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair, of Deskford and Findlater, (killed at the battle of Harlaw), acquired these lands, which became the distinctive possessions of his family.

The title of Earl of Findlater was first conferred on James, second Lord Ogilvy, of Deskford, Banffshire, 20th February, 1638. He was the son of Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Deskford and Findlater, (created Lord Ogilvy 4th October, 1616), and his second wife, Lady Mary Douglas, third daughter of the Earl of Morton, being sixth in descent from Sir Walter Ogilvy, of Auchleven, who married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair, as above mentioned.

James, the third Earl of Findlater, had three sons—1st, Walter, who died before his father; 2nd, James, the Chancellor and the first Earl of Seafield and fourth Earl of Findlater; and, 3rd, Colonel the Honorable Patrick Ogilvy, of Lounmay, who married, first, Elizabeth Baird, daughter of William Baird, of Auchmedden, and widow of Sir Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbog. (See Note 4.)

The Earldom of Findlater became extinct in 1811. Those of Airly and Seafield are still in existence.

The Pedigree of

JAMES PRINGLE,

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Father of J. F. Pringle.

Sir Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, Banffshire, (the first baronet), married Elizabeth Baird, daughter of William Baird, of Auchmedden (Aberdeenshire), by whom he had issue, 1st, Sir James, who succeeded his father, and whose descendants have the title and estates. 2nd, Alexander, who was bred to the Scottish bar He acquired the estate of Tulliebody, and was father to George, who was father to the famous General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was killed at the battle of Alexandria,

in Egypt, in 1801. 3rd, a daughter named Anne, who was married to Thomas Cargill, of Auchtidonald, (see Note 5), by whom she had four children—1st, a son, who died young; 2nd, a daughter, Elizabeth, who died unmarried; 3rd, a daughter named Anne, who married a rich old man belonging to the University of Edinburgh, by whom she had a son, who died young, and his mother did not long survive him; 4th, another daughter, who married Dr. Godderar, a physician, by whom she had a daughter, Mary, who was married to John Robertson (see Note 6), an accountant in Edinburgh, and another daughter, Jean, who married Mr. Robert Pringle, a gentleman of Peebles-shire, (of the family of Pringle of Torsonce), by whom she had a son named Dunbar, who married Margaret Cowan.

Colonel the Honorable Patrick Ogilvy, of Lounmay, brother of the Chancellor, Lord Seafield, and third son of the third Earl of Findlater, married, first, Elizabeth Baird, daughter of William Baird, of Auchmedden, and widow of Sir Alexander Abercrombie, of Birkenbog, and who was the mother to Sir James, Alexander, of Tulliebody, and Anne, who married Thomas Cargill, of Auchtidonald, (as above mentioned), by whom he had a daughter, Anne Ogilvy, who married John Fraser, of Fyvie, (see Note 7), and who was by him the mother to Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cowan and Mrs. Forest. Mrs. Cowan had a daughter named Margaret, who married Dunbar Pringle, son of Robert Pringle, and his wife, Jean Godderar, as above mentioned.

Dunbar Pringle was a merchant in Edinburgh and owned property in that city, and at Cannon Mills, in the immediate vicinity. He and his wife, Margaret Cowan, died within a few days of each other about the year 1791. They had issue, 1st, Robert Abercrombie, born 7th August, 1775. He went into mercantile life and was at various times in business in London, Messina in Sicily, (where he married a Sicilian lady of rank, who died young, without issue), Genoa, Kingston in Jamaica, and Santa Fee de Bogota in South America. He was for a

time in Canada in the employment of the Canada Company. He was in France when war broke out in 1803 after the peace of Amiens, and was detained (with many other British subjects) by Napoleon and imprisoned at Verdun, whence he made his escape to the sea coast, got on board an American vessel and disguised as one of the crew eluded the vigilance of the French Gendarmes and returned safely to England. He married a second time late in life and died without issue at St. Omer, in France, in 1840. He visited his brother James in Canada in 1825 and in 1830. 2nd, Margaret, born 19th April, 1777, married Trophimus Fulljames, a civil engineer, and died in England 31st January, 1820. Her eldest son, Thomas Fulljames, succeeded to the estate of Hasfield Court, near the city of Gloucester, England, (see Note 8.) 3rd, George, born 10th December, 1778. He went into the Royal navy, served in the Amaranth frigate as lieutenant, was first lieutenant of the Jason frigate, rose to the rank of post captain, and was in command of the "Venerable" 74, Admiral Durham's flagship, on the Leeward Island station, in 1814. He died without issue at Banff, in Scotland, 21st September, 1834. 4th, Dunbar, born 12th May, 1782, went into the Royal navy as midshipman and died at Port Royal, Jamaica, in 1805. 5th, James, born 16th February, 1784. 6th, John, born 21st February, 1785, who was bred to the legal profession, practised in Edinburgh for some years, and was appointed to the office of sheriff depute of Banffshire. He died in Banff in January, 1853. He married Miss Wallace, and had issue John, a surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's service, and now (1892) practising in Edinburgh; George, who went into the East India Company's service as a lieutenant in the Madras Artillery, and who is now a general and is living with his family at Cheltenham, in England; Robert, who went into the banking business; Mary, the eldest of the family, married Mr. Stark; Margaret married the Rev. Mr. Manson, of Fyvie; and Grace, who married the Rev. Mr. Rose.

James Pringle (my father) and his brother, John, were

educated at Watson's Hospital, in Edinburgh, (a school founded in 1723 by George Watson for the education of orphan sons of Edinburgh merchants.) James left Edinburgh about 1805 for England. He was so much enamoured with the drama and theatrical life that he joined a company of actors and spent several months with them in the north of England. He was rising in the profession and had attracted the notice of a London manager, when his friends found out what he was doing, and having got his name on Lord Moira's list for a commission in the 25th Regiment, induced him to leave his dramatic friends and continue his journey to London, where he remained for some time with his brother Robert, who was in business in that city. My father becoming tired of London, went with Lieut. Henderson, who had been ordered on recruiting service to Yeovil, in Somersetshire, where he became very intimate with John Goodford, the owner of an estate in the neighborhood. Goodford got him an ensign's commission in the Dorset militia, commanded by Col. Bingham, and from the militia regiment he was appointed ensign in the 81st Regiment of Foot early in 1809. The 81st was stationed at Shorucliffe, Blatchington, Bexhill and Eastbourne, and in 1812 was sent to the Island of Jersey, whence they were ordered to Spain in 1813, where they joined the army of observation on the east coast, under the command, first, of General Murray, and afterwards of Lord William Bentinck. They were employed in watching the movements of the French forces, were engaged in several minor actions and skirmishes, and were at the seige of Tarragona, from which the French garrison withdrew (having first blown up the magazine) the night before the place was to have been stormed. The 81st was then marched with the rest of the British force to the frontier of France and thence to Bordeaux, where they embarked and sailed for Quebec on the 15th of June, 1814. They arrived at Quebec on the 3rd of August, and marched en route for Montreal on the 8th ; got to Three Rivers on the 11th, where they lost an officer and thirty men by the

upsetting of the scow in which the troops were being ferried in squads of fifty-four at a trip across the St. Maurice river. The regiment got to the Tanneries, near Montreal, on the 18th of August, marched thence on the 10th of September and got to Cornwall by batteaux from Coteau du Lac on the 22nd. My father was billeted with two other officers at Smith's, west of the town, and the three were invited by Major Anderson (who lived on lot No. 18 in the first concession of Cornwall) to breakfast with him on the morning of the 23rd. There my father met the major's two daughters, fell in love with Ann Margaret, the elder of them, and married her on the 3rd of the following month. The company of the 81st to which my father belonged was stationed at Gananoque, where he was joined by his wife. In January, 1815, this company was ordered to join the regiment at Kingston. On the 26th of May the regiment was ordered to embark in Durham boats for Lower Canada. They left Quebec on the 23rd of June and arrived at Spithead on the 2nd of August, sailed thence on the 6th, landed at Ostend on the 8th, and marched to Paris (a march of twenty-one days, including halts.) My father and mother travelled with the regiment—an expensive proceeding, as they had to hire a carriage for each day's march. They were billeted near Paris until December, 1815, when they went with the regiment to Valenciennes, in the north of France, where they were quartered until my father was sent on half pay in February, 1817. They then returned to England, and after remaining some time in London sailed for Canada. They were three months at sea, and arrived at Quebec in the autumn of 1817, and thence came up to my maternal grandfather's place near Cornwall, where they lived until the autumn of 1826, when they removed to a house my father had built in Cornwall, in which they lived until his death in October, 1860.

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In 1820 or 1821 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Registrar by Archibald McLean (afterwards Chief Justice.) My father held these positions until June, 1837,

when Mr. McLean was raised to the Bench, and my father was appointed Clerk of the Peace, which office he held until 1858, when on account of failing health he resigned it. He was also Clerk of the District and County Council from 1842 until the close of 1851. He died in October, 1860. He never parted with his half pay, and after his death my mother got a yearly pension of £50.0.0 sterling from the British Government as the widow of a lieutenant during the remainder of her life. She died on the 26th of August, 1870. My father was an elder of St. John's Church congregation from July, 1827, until his death. (See Note 9.)

My father and mother had nine children, of whom only four survived beyond infancy, viz.: myself, Jacob Farrand Pringle, born at Valenciennes, Department du Nord, France, on the 27th of June, 1816; James Dunbar, born 8th of May, 1820; Margaret, born 13th of December, 1824; and George, born 26th of November, 1834.

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PEDIGREE OF

ANNE MARGARET ANDERSON, P1155

WIFE OF JAMES PRINGLE.

PREVOST—LOW—FARRAND.

Mr. Prevost and his family emigrated from Holland and settled in the Province of New Jersey about the latter part of the 17th century. Mr. Low, of Little Falls, in that province, married a daughter of the Prevosts, by whom he had six daughters, one of whom married Colonel Franklin, of the British army, and went to the East Indies. Another married Van Ransellaer, the then patroon of Albany. Another, named Margaret, married Dr. Farrand, a physician of Orange County, in the Province of New York, about 1752. Another, named Elizabeth, married James Gray, a retired captain of the 42nd Regiment, the famous Black Watch. (See Note 10.) Dr.

Farrand had issue by his wife, Margaret Low: John Farrand, born 15th August, 1754; Catherine, born 4th May, 1756; Johanna, born June, 1759; Jacob, born 6th November, 1763. (See Note 10.) Dr. Farrand died in 1764, and his widow married Elijah Hedden, of Newark, New Jersey, by whom she had four children. Catherine Farrand married John Valentine, the adjutant of the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York; and Johanna Farrand married Joseph Anderson, who was a lieutenant in the same corps. I do not know the dates of these marriages, but they probably took place in 1784 or 1785.

ANDERSON.

Benjamin Anderson was born in the year 1699 at Bush Mills, County of Antrim, Ireland. He emigrated to North America in 1720, and was engaged in the fishing trade until 1734, when he married Hannah Wilson, a native of County Down, Ireland, and settled on a farm near Boston. He came to Cornwall in 1786 and died in 1792. His wife was born in 1709 and died in 1793. They had a family of nine or ten children, of whom Samuel was the eldest son. He is said to have been born in 1736. In 1761 he married Deliverance Butts, who was born in 1743 and died in 1824. He went to the West Indies early in life for the benefit of his health. On his return he joined the King's forces, probably as one of the contingent furnished by the New England Provinces after the breaking out of the war with France in 1756. He served under General Abercrombie in 1758 and under General Amherst in 1759, 1760 and 1761. In 1759 he was at the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point. In 1760 he went with the army under General Amherst from Lake George to Oswego, on Lake Ontario, by the route of the rivers Mohawk and Onondaga. He was put in command of a small vessel and a crew of thirty men, and went with the army of General Amherst down Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence to Isle de Fort Levy, (now called Chimney Island), below Prescott, where the French were so strongly

posted that it took two days' heavy firing to dislodge them. After the bombardment Anderson and his boat's crew took possession of the place. He was with the army at the capitulation of Montreal, and was then sent to Albany in charge of the sick and wounded, and in 1761 he was placed in charge of the workmen in the engineer's department at Crown Point. After the close of the war he settled on a farm, where he lived until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1775. He was offered a company in the Continental service, which he refused. Some time afterwards he was offered the command of a regiment in the same service, which he also refused. This caused him to be looked upon as too friendly to the King, and led to an attempt on the part of some of his neighbors to convert him from the error of his ways by one or other of the gentle means of carting, flogging or tarring and feathering then in vogue among the Revolutionary party, and five or six of them started to try the experiment. They found him on his farm splitting rails. He asked them what they wanted, and on being told that they intended to teach him a lesson, he invited them to come on and try. They looked at him and at the axe on his shoulder and slunk away, evidently considering "discretion the better part of valor." The next move was to arrest him, and he and many other Loyalists were confined in Litchfield jail, where he suffered all but death until the beginning of 1777, when having been told that all the prisoners were to be shot the next day, he wrenched the iron bars from a window and with his companions escaped to Canada, where he was appointed a captain in the first battalion of Sir John Johnson's corps, "The King's Royal Regiment of New York." (See Note 11.)

When General Burgoyne's unfortunate expedition was preparing to advance from Ticonderoga, Captain Anderson was placed in charge of the workmen who were employed in making the corduroy road through the forest from the head of Lake Champlain towards Fort Edward. (See Note 11.)

Captain Anderson served in the first battalion of the Royal

Yorkers until they were disbanded in the spring of 1784, when he settled on the land allotted to him—lots 1 and 2 in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd concessions of the township of Cornwall—and built his house on the front of lot No. 1 in the 1st con. He was appointed a magistrate in 1785, previous to the division of the Province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, and continued in the commission of the peace until his death. He was Judge of the Eastern District Court from 1794 to 1814, and of the Surrogate Court for the same district from 1794 to 1812. He drew half pay as a captain from 1784 until his death, which occurred in June, 1836. He had issue by his wife six sons—Joseph, Ebenezer, James, Cyrus, Thomas Gummersal and George—and one daughter, Anne. Joseph was a lieutenant and Ebenezer an ensign in the Royal Yorkers. Cyrus was assistant surgeon in the second battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers from 1796 till they were disbanded in 1802. Thomas G. was a captain in the Indian Department. He was born 12th November, 1779, and died 16th February, 1875. George was clerk of the District and County Courts from 1810 to 1850. His son Thomas G. now has the old homestead. James settled on lot No. 3 in the 3rd concession, which is now owned by his sons. Ebenezer and Cyrus died before their father. Anne, or Nancy as she was called, married Lawrence McKay and died without issue.

Joseph Anderson, the eldest son of Samuel Anderson, was born in 1763. He came to Canada with his mother early in 1778 and joined his father at Sorel. He got a commission as ensign in the first battalion of the Royal Yorkers, and was afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy. He served with the regiment until it was disbanded in 1784, when he settled on his land, lot 18 and west half of 17 in the 1st and 2nd concessions of the township of Cornwall, and built his house on lot 18 in the 1st. He married Johanna Farrand (above mentioned.) He was a Justice of the Peace from 1793 until his death; registrar of the Surrogate Court from 1800 to 1811; major and subsequently colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Stormont Militia, and

served in the war of 1812. He was appointed a trustee under the Public School Act of 1807, and was one of the commissioners for holding the Courts of Requests in Cornwall from 1833 to 1841. He drew half pay as a lieutenant from 1784 until his death in 1853. He had issue by his wife, Johanna Farrand: Robert Isaac Dey Gray, born 1792, died 16th April, 1874; Anne Margaret, born 19th April, 1796, married James Pringle 3rd October, 1814, and died August, 1870; Delia, born in 1800, married James Clowes, and died in the spring of 1882. She had three children by her marriage with Clowes—Johanna, Mary and Samuel. Johanna married Benjamin Hills, and now owns the centre third of lot 18 in the 1st. Mary married James Shearer; she is dead, and her two children own the west third of lot 18. Samuel went to the west many years ago and has not been heard of since.

I, Jacob Farrand Pringle, (so named after my maternal grand-uncle, Jacob Farrand), am the eldest son of James Pringle and Anne Margaret Anderson, his wife. I was educated at the Cornwall District School (now called the High School), for the first few months under the Rev. Harry Leith, and for the last six years, up to January, 1833, by the Rev. Hugh Urquhart, both of whom were ministers of the Kirk of Scotland. I passed as a law student on the 12th of February, 1833, and in November, 1838, I was called to the bar and admitted as attorney. I practised in Cornwall in partnership with George S. Jarvis, under whom I had studied, until the end of 1840, when I opened an office for myself. In 1844 I took my brother, James Dunbar, into partnership, which was dissolved in 1850, when he went to Hamilton and I continued my business in Cornwall and practised there until I was appointed Junior Judge in November, 1866. I was elected a member of the Town Council for five years consecutively, during the last two of which, 1855 and 1856, I was Mayor. In November, 1857, I was appointed Clerk of the County Council, and in January, 1858, Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, which offices I held till I was appointed

Junior Judge in November, 1866. After the death of Judge Jarvis in April, 1878, I was appointed Judge of the County Court in June of that year. In December, 1870, I was appointed Local Master of the Court of Chancery, and in 1878 I was appointed Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion in November, 1837, I went as a full private, with some fifty other volunteers, to occupy the old fort at Coteau du Lac, and remained there a few weeks until we were relieved by another company. In December, 1838, I joined a company of artillery which my father had been authorised to raise, and served in it as private, corporal and sergeant, until it was disbanded in May, 1839. In the autumn of 1862 I raised the "Cornwall Volunteer Infantry Company," and was captain of it until I retired, retaining my rank, on being appointed Junior Judge. During the Fenian excitement from 8th March, 1866, until the 23rd of the following July, I and my company were on duty and under pay in Cornwall.

On the 10th of September, 1844, I married Isabella Fraser, third daughter of Colonel the Honorable Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, in the Township of Charlottenburgh and County of Glengarry. My wife and I have had ten children, five daughters and five sons: 1st, Anne, who married Arthur Moren, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, M. D., son of James A. Moren, of the same place, merchant, by whom she had two sons, the younger of whom died in infancy; the elder, Arthur Fraser Stirling, married Johanna Rubidge Hazen, of St. John, New Brunswick. Arthur Moren died in 1883, and Anne married Frederick D. Corbett, of Halifax, merchant and shipowner. 2nd, Margaret, who married Francis J. Hall, son of James Hall, of Peterborough, Ontario, sheriff, by whom she had four sons—George Russell, Francis James, ~~John~~ Leslie and Farrand. HARRY Her husband is dead. 3rd, Isabella, who married Thomas Ritchie, of Halifax, barrister, son of the Honorable John William Ritchie, Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, by whom she has three sons: Thomas Fraser,

John William Pringle and Lewis Farrand; and four daughters: Mary Christine, Beatrice Lichtenstein, Edith Isabella and Ella Almon. 4th, James Farrand. 5th, Alexander Fraser, M. D., who married Clara Allen, daughter of Seymour Allen, of Northfield, Minnesota, merchant. 6th, Robert Abercrombie, barrister, who married Emma Ada VanArsdale, daughter of I. H. VanArsdale, of Cornwall, manufacturer, by whom he has issue: James Farrand and Robert Hatfield, a daughter, Isabel Edna Emily, who died shortly after her birth. 7th, George Urquhart. 8th, Mary Christine, who married John Athelmer Aylmer, son of the Honorable Henry Aylmer and nephew of Lord Aylmer, of Melbourne, Quebec, by whom she has issue Edith Christine and Dorothea. 9th, William Rodger McIntyre Pringle, M.D. (see Note 12.) 10th, Charlotte Edith, who died in the 19th year of her age.

My brother, James Dunbar, was a barrister and solicitor. He married, first, Mary, fourth daughter of Colonel the Honorable Alexander Fraser, on the 12th of September, 1848, by whom he had Gertrude, who married Edward H. Tiffany, a barrister, by whom she had Gertrude and George. James Dunbar's wife, Mary Fraser, died in the beginning of 1854 and he married Phœbe Emma, sister of Colonel Thomas Wily, in the latter part of 1855, by whom he had issue Arthur Dunbar, Robert Anderson, May (who is dead) and Daisy. He died in the autumn of 1882 and his widow died in the autumn of 1891. Arthur Dunbar married Alice Naomi, daughter of Judge Kingsmill, of Walkerton, by whom he has one daughter, Julia Dunbar. Robert Anderson married Mary Robina Bedell, by whom he has a son, Frank Dunbar, and a daughter, Marjorie.

My sister married Henry Jones Ruttan, son of Henry Ruttan, of Cobourg, sheriff, 3rd of July, 1847. They had issue Henry Norland, James Farrand, Ann Margaret (died October, 1892), Charles Dunbar (who died in 1882), Robert Anderson, Mary Isabella, Catherine Corrigal, Edith (who is dead), Shanley and Isabella May. Mary Isabella married Douglas Ponton, and is

A MARGARET BLANCHE

dead, leaving one child, James Douglas. Catherine Corrigal married William McDougall; both she and her husband are dead, without issue. Henry Norland married Andrina Barberie, of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, by whom he has three daughters and four sons. Robert Anderson married Ninon Armstrong. Henry Jones Ruttan died in February, 1879, and my sister married John Wallace in 1892.

My brother George is a physician and surgeon. He married in September, 1860, Catherine Sophia, daughter of Benjamin Gordon French, who was son of Albert French, who was son of Jeremiah French, who was a lieutenant in the second battalion of the Royal Yorkers, and was the first member elected by the County of Stormont to serve in the first Provincial Parliament for Upper Canada that met on the 17th of September, 1792, at Newark, now Niagara. My brother and his wife have issue: Edith, Leila Gordon, Elsie Small, Harold Dunbar and Edwin Corydon. Edith married R. F. Tate, civil engineer, by whom she has now living Edith Maud, Lillian Georgina Hall, Lucia Roberta Beatrix and John Frederick Percy.

MACDONELL.

Macdonell is the surname adopted by the Glengarry branch of the Macdonalds. The family of Glengarry are descended from Alister, second son of Donald, who was eldest son of Reginald, or Ranald, (progenitor also of the Clan Ranald), youngest son of John, Lord of the Isles, by Anne, heiress of Mac Ruari, born about the beginning of the 14th century.

John Macdonell, of Lick, held the farm called Lick (and still known by that name) on the Glengarry estate in Inverness-shire, Scotland, under the chief of the Clan Macdonell, of Glengarry, as a tacksman or leaseholder, or on a wadset (the old Scottish term for a mortgage.) He was a member of a Cadet family of Glengarry, settled for many generations at Lick as tacksmen and probably kinsmen of the successive chiefs. He married Jane Chisholm, daughter of Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach, and grand-daughter of John Chisholm, of Chisholm;

(who was chief about A. D. 1699.) He came to North America in 1773 with his wife and family and several of his relatives, and settled in Tryon County, in the Mohawk Valley. When the Revolutionary war broke out he and his family adhered to the Loyalist side. He was too old to take up arms, but he came to Canada and died in Montreal before the movement of the Loyalists to the upper country, and was buried under the old parish church within the space which is now partly Notre Dame street and Place D'Armes Square. He and his wife had five sons and four daughters. Archibald was the eldest son. He married in Scotland Miss Fraser, daughter of Fraser of Balvain, and came to North America before his father and the rest of the family. He was a merchant in New York. When the Revolutionary war broke out he got the command of a company in the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, served through the war, and when the regiment was disbanded settled on the lands allotted to him—lots 1 and 2 in the 1st and 2nd concessions of Osnabruck. He and his wife had two sons and ~~five~~ six daughters: JOHN, who was senior partner of the firm of Macdonell, Holmes & Co., of Montreal, and JAMES, who was a captain in the army and died in Jamaica. MARY, who married Donald Æneas Macdonell, who was sheriff of the Eastern District and afterwards warden of the Provincial Penitentiary. He was son of Miles Macdonell, who was son of John Macdonell, Scotus. John was a captain and Miles an ensign in the first battalion of the Royal Yorkers. HARRIET, who married Colonel Duncan Macdonell, Greenfield. ELLEN, who married Charles P. Treadwell, sheriff of the counties of Prescott and Russell. ANNE, who married Colonel the Honorable Alexander Fraser. MADELINE, who married Mr. McCann, a merchant. (For the other children of John Macdonell, of Lick, see Note 13.)

FRASER.

The first of the name in Scotland is understood to have settled there in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and although

ARCHIBALD OF LA GUE SAULT FARM. CALLED THE LONGUE AND MARRIED MISS HOLMES, SISTER OF JAMES HOLMES

the Frasers afterwards became a numerous and powerful clan in Inverness-shire, their first settlements were in East Lothian and Tweedale. The ancient family of the Frasers of Philorth, who have enjoyed since 1669 the title of Lord Saltoun, is immediately descended from William, son of an Alexander Fraser who flourished in the early part of the 14th century, and inherited the estate of Cowrie and Duris in Kincardineshire. Sir Alexander Fraser, of Cowrie, son of William Fraser, received from David the Second the office of sheriff of Aberdeenshire. His wife was Lady Jane Ross, second daughter and co-heiress of William, Earl of Ross, and from her sister, Euphemia, Countess of Ross, and her husband, Walter de Lesley, he had charters of various lands in the Earldom of Ross, the whole being called the Barony of Philorth, which thenceforth became the chief designation of the family. (See Note 7.)

I cannot ascertain whether the Frasers of Balvain were scions of the Philorth or Lovat branches of the Frasers. If they were of the latter, they had branched off long before the time of the celebrated Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who was executed in 1747 for the part he took in the Rebellion of 1745.

CHISHOLM.

The family who first bore this name in Scotland possessed lands in Roxboroughshire and Berwickshire as early as the reign of Alexander the Third (the 13th century.) The chief of the name was Chisholm of Chisholm. In 1335 Sir John de Chisholm married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Lauder, of Quarrelwood, Nainshire, (see under head Pringle), constable of the Royal castle of Urquhart, Inverness-shire. Alexander, second son of Sir Robert de Chisholm, married Margaret de la Ard, heiress of Erchless, and founded the family of Erchless and Strathglass in Inverness-shire. This family failed for lack of heirs, male.

The modern Clan Chisholm of Inverness-shire are, it is probable, descended from one of the northern collaterals of the original family of Chisholm of Chisholm, in Roxboroughshire,

and cannot be traced further back than the reign of James the Fourth, when Wiland de Chisholm obtained a charter of the lands of Comer, dated 9th April, 1513. At a later period they obtained a gift of the lands of Erchless and others. After the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689, Erchless, the seat of the chief, was garrisoned for King James. John Chisholm was chief about 1699. He had two sons. The elder one was Ruari, or Roderick, (called Mac Ian.) The younger was Alexander. Early in 1715 Ruari (or Roderick), who had inherited the estates from his father, John Chisholm, signed the address of one hundred and two chiefs and heads of houses to George the First, expressive of their attachment and loyalty. No notice being taken of it, he engaged actively in the rising under the Earl of Mar, and at the battle of Dumblane the clan was headed by Chisholm of Crocfin, an aged veteran, for which the estates of Roderick were forfeited and sold, and came into the hands of Roderick's brother, Alexander, who was the father of Jane Chisholm, who married John Macdonell, of Lick. (See Note 14.)

President Forbes, in his report upon the Highlands early last century, states that "the strength of the Clan Chisholm is two hundred men," and that "the chief is Chisholm of Strathglass."

PEDIGREE OF

ISABELLA FRASER,

WIFE OF JACOB FARRAND PRINGLE.

Isabella Fraser is third daughter of Colonel the Honorable Alexander Fraser, of Fraserfield, in the Township of Charlottenburgh and County of Glengarry, and of his wife, Anne Macdonell. Colonel Fraser was born near Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, Scotland, and came with his father, mother, brothers and sisters to Canada early in the present century. The family settled in the township of Charlottenburgh. On the breaking out of the war with the United States in 1812, Alexander Fraser was appointed quartermaster of the Canadian

Fencible Infantry Regiment, commanded by Colonel Peters. When the regiment was disbanded at the close of the war, he settled on a farm, lots 39 and 40 in the 1st concession of Charlottenburgh, north of the River aux Raisin, to which he added by purchase adjoining lands, till the whole property comprised about twelve hundred acres. He was colonel of the 1st Regiment of Glengarry Militia from 1822 until his death. He represented the county of Glengarry in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada for about eight years. He was warden of the District and County Council from 1842 to 1850, registrar of the county of Glengarry for ten or twelve years prior to his death, and was for several years a member of the Legislative Council of Canada. During the Rebellion of 1837 his regiment of militia was on duty under his command during the winters of 1838 and 1839, a portion of the time in Lower Canada. He died in 1853 at the age of 68. His wife, Anne Macdonell, survived him until 1861, when she died at the age of 64. His brother Paul was in the Hudson Bay Company; his brother Donald was in business in Williamstown, and his brother Malcolm got their father's farm. One of his sisters married Mr. Waters, of the Cedars; another married John Fraser, of Lachine. Their son, John Fraser, now owns the homestead there (which is believed to have been owned more than 200 years ago by the famous explorer, the Sieur de la Salle) and their son Hugh founded the Fraser Institute in Montreal.

Anne Macdonell, the wife of Colonel Alexander Fraser, was a daughter of Archibald Macdonell (see under head Macdonell) and his wife, who was of the family of Fraser of Balvain (see under head Fraser.) Archibald Macdonell was son of John Macdonell, of Lick, (see under head Macdonell), and his wife Jane Chisholm, daughter of Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach, and grand-daughter of John Chisholm, of Chisholm, (see under head Chisholm.)

Colonel Fraser had by his wife, Anne Macdonell, four daughters: Anne, Catherine, Isabella and Mary; and two sons, Archibald and Alexander.

ANOTHER SISTER, WHO MARRIED MR. CAMERON

Anne Fraser married Daniel Eugene McIntyre, M. D., sheriff of the united counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry. They had several children, of whom only two—a daughter, Anne, and a son, Alexander F. McIntyre—are now living; the others died young. Anne married George S. Jarvis, of Cornwall, Esquire, son of the late Judge Jarvis, and Alexander F. married Helen Macdonald, daughter of Ranald Sandfield Macdonald, of Lancaster, Esquire, by whom he has three daughters: Christine, Gwendoline and Janet; and two sons, Donald and Ranald Eugene.

Catherine Fraser married the Honorable Donald Alexander Macdonald, who represented the county of Glengarry in the Provincial Parliament from 1858 till 1867, and in the Dominion Parliament from 1868 till 1875. He was Postmaster-General from 1873 till 1875, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, which office he held until the summer of 1880. His wife Catherine died some years ago, leaving a family of four daughters: Anne, Margaret, Ida and Mary; and one son, Alexander George Fraser. Margaret married William Hingston, of Montreal, M. D., and has a family of four sons: William, Donald, Basil and Harold; and one daughter, Eileen. Ida married Thomas McCarthy, merchant, who is dead. Mary married George Campbell McDougall, of Montreal, broker, by whom she has a daughter, Beatrice. G. C. McDougall died in 1892. Alexander George Fraser Macdonald married Eugenie Hebert, by whom he has a son, Donald Alexander.

Isabella Fraser married Jacob Farrand Pringle (for their issue see ~~post~~ ANTE), and Mary Fraser married James Dunbar Pringle, as already stated.

Archibald Fraser married Mary Scott, daughter of ~~Thomas~~ WILLIAM JAMES Scott, of Prescott, M. D., and his wife, Sarah Macdonell, daughter of Allan Macdonell, (see Note 13), and died, leaving issue four daughters: Sarah, Harriet Isabella, Catherine and Anne; and two sons, Alexander and Chisholm. Alexander

HAD ONE CHILD WHO DIED IN INFANCY

married Miss Lillie Shaw, by whom he has one son, Berford Archibald. Harriet Isabella married F. A. Anglin, of Toronto, barrister.

Alexander Fraser, second son of Colonel Alexander Fraser, married Maria Paul, and died without issue.

NOTES.

Note 1.

A. It is stated in the Masonic paper, "The Craftsman," of June, 1874, page 170, that "John Hop Pringle, of that ilk, the then Laird of Torsonce, was master of the Masonic lodge of Haughfoot and Galashiels in 1705." This shows that the prefix "Hop" was used as late as the beginning of the 18th century.

B. My father had an old-fashioned seal (now in the possession of my brother George) which he brought from Scotland and used whenever he sealed a letter with wax. It is a large Scottish pebble set in gold, with the initials J. P. and the Torsonce crest and motto, the escallop shell and "Amicitia Reddit Honores" cut on it. His brothers Robert, George and John each used a seal with the same crest and motto, and on the seals of some old letters of theirs now in my possession the impression of the crest and motto can be seen.

C. I do not know what Walter de Pringle had done to cause so severe a punishment. Probably he had joined the insurrection

of the Borderers against David the Bruce, who had (about 1363) proposed to hand over the Crown of Scotland to an English Prince.

Note 2.

Sir Walter Scott, in a note to chapter 5 of "The Monastery," mentions this bridge and the stone, but gives the inscription thus:—

"I, Sir John Pringle, of Palmer Stede,
Give one hundred marks of gowd sae reid,
To help to bigg my brigg ower Tweed."

Note 3.

William Keith, the third Earl Marischal of Scotland, who died about 1530, had four sons. Robert Lord Keith, and William, the two eldest sons, fell at the battle of Flodden, 13th September, 1513. Lord Keith had two sons; the elder, William, succeeded as fourth Earl Marischal in 1530. From Alexander, the second son, descended Bishop Robert Keith. It would appear from the dates that this Alexander, second son of Lord Keith and brother of the fourth Earl Marischal, was the father of Elizabeth Keith, who married George Baird of Auchmedden.

Note 4.

An anecdote is told by Sir Walter Scott in his "Tales of a Grandfather" (page 101 of the 4th volume of the Edinburgh edition published by A. & C. Black) of Colonel Ogilvy and his brother the Chancellor (created Earl of Seafield in 1701) who had taken a very active part in bringing about the union between England and Scotland in 1707. The Chancellor objected to his brother, Colonel Ogilvy, that he derogated from his rank by traficking in cattle to some extent. "Tak your ain tale hame, my lord and brither," answered the Colonel in his broad Angus-shire dialect, "I only sell Nowt, (Nolt Anglice cattle), but you sell nations!" The same anecdote is told in the 1st volume of Hogg's Jacobite Relics, page 244.

NOTE 5.

I am informed by my friend, A. Dingwall Fordyce, of Fergus, Ontario, in a letter dated 19th December, 1891, that Thomas Cargill, of Auchtidonald, is mentioned in the poll tax book of Aberdeenshire for the year 1696, with the valuation of his property and the rates imposed on his lady, Anne Abercrombie, a brother, two sisters, one male and two female servants.

NOTE 6.

I have often heard my father speak of Mrs. Robertson, and of his going to see her and read a sermon to her every Sunday afternoon.

NOTE 7.

Mr. Fordyce states in the letter above alluded to that there appears in the poll tax book, 1696, "Lady Wester Fyvie, her eldest son, John Fraser; her second son, James Fraser; her daughter, Elizabeth Fraser; her footman, groom, male cook, waiting woman, and another female servant," and that it is his idea that the Lady Wester Fyvie was Anne Ogilvy. I think that if Anne Ogilvy was not Lady Wester Fyvie, she was no doubt the wife of Lady Wester Fyvie's eldest son, John Fraser. Mr. Fordyce also says in the same letter: "I observe a notice of Fyvie in an account of Aberdeenshire attributed to Sir Samuel Forbes, of Foveran, and dating probably some time in the first quarter of the last century, say 1725 or so,—'Fyvie, a great house, built fancifully after a foreign model, but never quite finished and now ruinous, for the last hundred years. The estate has been possessed by the Frasers of Fyvie (the first of whom was a son of Alexander Fraser, of Philorth), tho' just now purchased by Lesly of Iden, tho' the house was built by one of the Frasers.'" Judging from this extract it may be taken for granted that John Fraser, of Fyvie, who married Anne Ogilvy, was a descendant of Sir Alexander Fraser, of Philorth. (See under head Fraser ~~post~~ ANTE)

Note 8.

Trophimus Fulljames and his wife, Margaret Pringle, had several other sons and some daughters. A son, Robert, and two daughters are now living at Ashleworth, near Gloucester; John Pringle Fulljames is living at Barrie, Ontario; another son (now dead), who lived in Toronto; and a daughter, Margaret, (now dead), who married Captain Balfour, of the Merchant service.

Note 9.

My father often told me that his father's family belonged to the Scottish Episcopal Church and attended the chapel in Edinburgh, where they had a pew in the gallery, to which they could get access only by a way they were entitled to through a private house. While being educated at Watson's Hospital he had to attend the Presbyterian Church and he became attached to that form of worship. He has told me more than once of having had his fortune told when he was about six years of age. The nurse who had charge of him took him to one of the closes in the old town of Edinburgh, and to the uppermost story of one of the tall houses, where an old woman told the girl her fortune, and having finished her predictions to the lassie, said: "Noo I'll tell the laddie's fortune." No objection was made, and after going through certain manipulations—whether of cards or tea-cup I do not know—the auld spae wife said: "The laddie will be a sodger; he will gang awa to a far countrie and marry a wife there, and he'll neer return to Scotland ony mair." I know not whether the auld wife had any insight into the future, in fact I do not think she had, but she certainly made a good guess, for her prediction was literally fulfilled.

Note 10.

Captain James Gray entered the army as ensign in Lord Loudon's regiment in 1745. He went into the 42nd, (the Black Watch), in which he was captain, and was at the

taking of the "Havannah" in 1762, after which he retired. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he with his wife and son Robert, and their negro servant, Dorinda, (mother of John Baker), left the Province of New York and came to Canada. They were accompanied by Mrs. Gray's nephew, Jacob Farrand, and her neices, Catherine and Johanna Farrand. The captain was appointed major of the first battalion of the King's Royal Regiment of New York, commanded by Sir John Johnson. Jacob Farrand was appointed lieutenant in the same corps. Catherine Farrand married John Valentine the adjutant, and Johanna Farrand married Joseph Anderson, a lieutenant, of the regiment. On the disbanding of the corps in 1784, Major Gray settled on the lands granted to him—lots D, C, B, and half of E, in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th concessions of the township of Cornwall. He built a house on the front near the creek still called after him, "Gray's Creek." He died in 1795 and his wife died in 1800. Their only child was Robert Isaac Dey Gray. He was the first Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the Eastern District, and held the office from 1793 till 1800. He was also the first Solicitor-General of Upper Canada; he was appointed in 1797 and held the office until his death in November, 1804. In the beginning of that year a man named Cozens had killed an Indian, whose brother, failing to find Cozens, killed one John Sharpe in revenge. Lieutenant-Governor Hunter ordered the trial of the Indian to be held at Presque Isle, near Brighton. The Government schooner "Speedy," Captain Paxton, was ordered to take the Court party from York to the place of trial. It was late in the autumn, the weather was stormy, the "Speedy," never a strong craft, was unseaworthy, hull, spars and sails were out of order, and the captain remonstrated strongly against venturing out at that season of the year; but the Lieutenant-Governor was peremptory, and the vessel sailed, having on board besides her captain and crew: Judge Cochrane, Solicitor-General Gray, Angus Macdonell, the Indian prisoner, two interpreters, several witnesses, Mr. Herch-

mer, a merchant,—in all 39 persons. She had nearly reached her destination when a squall struck her and she foundered with all on board. Nothing was ever seen again of the "Speedy," or of those who had sailed in her. Solicitor-General Gray dreaded the voyage and had made arrangements to go down on horseback with Mr. Weeks, a barrister, who was going to the Court, but Judge Cochrane urged him so strongly to make the voyage with him that he consented.

Jacob Farrand, lieutenant in the first battalion Royal Yorkers, was Clerk of the Peace of the Eastern District and Registrar of Deeds for the counties of Stormont and Glengarry from 1795, and of Dundas from 1801 until his death in 1803. He was succeeded in these offices by his nephew, John Low Farrand, son of John Farrand, who held them until his death in 1814.

Note 11.

From the time of Samuel Anderson's imprisonment in Litchfield gaol his wife and family saw nothing of him until late in 1778, when Mrs. Anderson, who had suffered terribly from the cruelty of the Continentals, abandoned all her property, paid the Yankee governor two shillings and sixpence for a pass, and went with her children to Sorel, where her husband was then stationed with his company of the Royal Yorkers. All the information she had of her husband during the long interval was from hearing a sergeant (who with a party of Continental soldiers had billeted himself in her house) read a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred pounds for the capture of Samuel Anderson, dead or alive.

Note 12.

W. R. Pringle served on the medical staff during the Rebellion in the North-west in 1885. He came down the South Saskatchewin on the "Northcote" with the Midland Battalion, and was on board of her when she went down the river on the 9th of May with a detachment of C Company of

Infantry past Batoche under a heavy fire from the rebels. At the second or third shot from the rebel force he was hit by a bullet in the left shoulder, and was in hospital at Prince Albert till near the end of June. His name is mentioned in Major Smith's despatch published in the "Canada Gazette" of 30th October, 1885. He received the medal and clasp, and his pay was continued to the 1st of March, 1886, in consideration of the wound.

Note 13.

John Macdonell of Lick's second son was Allan. He was captain-lieutenant in the first battalion of the Royal Yorkers. He was twice married, first to Miss Macdonald, aunt of Colonel James Macdonald, of the Glen; secondly to a sister of Miles Macdonell. Allan was father of, 1st, James Macdonell, of Beverley; 2nd, John Macdonell, who lost an arm at the taking of Ogdensburgh; 3rd, Mrs. Scott, of Prescott, wife of Dr. ~~Thomas~~ Scott, and mother of the Honorable R. W. Scott and Mrs. Archibald Fraser; 4th, Mrs. Simon Fraser, of St. Andrews, (whose husband discovered the Fraser River in British Columbia); 5th, Mrs. Grant, of L'Orignal. — SEE "ERRATA" - PG 36

Alexander was another son of John of Lick. He married a sister of the Honorable Alexander Grant, of L'Orignal, and left a large family, among whom were the late Archy Macdonell, Lick, of St. Andrews; Mrs. Chisholm, wife of Colonel Chisholm, of Alexandria; and John, who was the eldest, and who died of wounds received at the battle of Queenston Heights. The grandchildren of Alexander own and occupy the land near St. Andrews which he received as a U. E. Loyalist.

Ranald Macdonell was another son of John of Lick. He was a lieutenant in the 2nd battalion of the Royal Yorkers. He married a Miss Robertson, and was the father of Mrs. Donald Macdonell, Greenfield, Mrs. Ambrose Blacklock and Mrs. Walker.

Roderick Macdonell was another son of John of Lick. He was educated at Douay, in France, and was priest at St. Regis.

Catherine, the eldest of John of Lick's daughters, married William McLeod, of the Front of Charlottenburgh, and was grandmother to Mrs. James Craig. Harriet, the second daughter, married Macdonald, Balnavane. Mary, the third daughter, married Colonel Thomas Fraser, and died childless.

Isabella, the fourth daughter, married Colonel the Honorable Neil McLean. He had served in the Revolutionary war as an officer in the first battalion of the Royal Highland Emigrants, afterwards the old 84th. He was also a captain in the second battalion of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, raised in 1796 and disbanded in 1802, and he served in the war of 1812. He and his wife had a large family: Archibald, who served in the war of 1812, was made Judge in 1837 and Chief Justice in 1862; Alexander, who served in the war of 1812, and was for many years Treasurer of the Eastern District; John, who was at one time Sheriff of Frontenac; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. McGillivray, Mrs. Trew and Miss Jessie. Both Archibald and Alexander represented the county of Stormont in Parliament several times.

Note 14.

Connected with Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach, (son of John Chisholm, of Chisholm, and father of Jane Chisholm, who married John Macdonell, of Lick), there is an interesting and well authenticated story, which his numerous descendants may recall with satisfaction and pride. His brother Roderick, who had inherited the Chisholm estate, took part in the rising of 1715, under the Earl of Mar, in favor of the exiled Stuarts. The Chisholms under the young chief distinguished themselves at Sheriffmuir, but the rebellion was soon put down and Roderick Chisholm was attainted and his estate sequestered. By the adroit intervention and management of prudent and influential friends, the confiscated estate was conveyed through several persons to Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach, brother of Roderick, the attainted and dispossessed chief. Thus Alexander was absolute owner of the property, and there was nothing

except his integrity and loyalty to his brother to prevent his keeping and handing it over to his direct descendants. He held the estate from about 1719 till 1742, and then conveyed it to Alexander, eldest son of his brother Roderick. It was well that the conveyance was made to Alexander, Roderick's eldest son, instead of being made to Roderick himself, for three years after, on the landing of Prince Charles, the attachment of Roderick to the Stuarts could not be restrained, and he with the clan took the field. At Culloden the Chisholms suffered severely. As Roderick had no estate nothing could be done to him, and after some time he was left undisturbed; but part of the castle of Erchless was destroyed and the whole of Strathglass was ravaged by the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers.

Alexander Chisholm, the eldest son of Roderick, in the year 1777 executed an entail of the estates, limited to the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs male of his uncle, Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach. He died in 1786.

Duncan Macdonell Chisholm,* his last male descendant, (and the last male descendant of Roderick Chisholm, who was deprived of the estate in 1715), died in 1858, and the succession opened to the nearest heir male of Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach, James Sutherland Chisholm, eldest son of Roderick Chisholm, (who had come to Canada about 1785), who was the eldest son of Archibald Chisholm, eldest son of Alexander Chisholm, of Muckerach. James Sutherland Chisholm was residing in Montreal in 1858. He had some difficulty in proving the identity of his father, Roderick. There were only five persons living who had known him in his youth. Two of the five were Mrs. Fraser and Mrs. Hopper, daughters of Col. Neil McLean, (see Note 13), who had recollections of a visit he had made to his aunt, their grandmother—Jane Chisholm, wife of John Macdonell, of Lick.

* Duncan Macdonell Chisholm was a captain in the Coldstream Guards, and was in Montreal with the regiment in 1839.

ERRATA.

Page 19, line 31—For John, read Harry.
" 20, " 24—Before Daisy, read Margaret Blanche.
" 22, " 18—After Osnabruck add: Called the Longue Sault farm.
" 22, " 19—For five, read six.
" 22, " 20—After Montreal add: And Married Miss Holmes, sister of James Holmes.
" 22, " 27—After married add: First, Captain R. P. Skinner, of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment; and, second.
" 22, " 31—After merchant add: Isabella, who married Hamilton Walker, barrister.
" 23, " 27—For Nainshire, read Nairnshire.
" 25, " 24—After Montreal add: Another sister, who married Mr. Cameron.
" 25, " 26—Before Archibald, read Colonel.
" 26, " 6—After Jarvis add: They had one child, a son, who died in infancy.
" 26, " 28—For post, read ante.
" 26, " 30—For Thamas, read William James.
" 29, " 33—For post, read ante.
" 33, " 17—For Thomas, read William James.
" 33, " 20—After L'Orignal add: 6th, Mary, wife of Colonel Richard Duncan Fraser, of Brockville; 7th, Isabella, wife of Colonel Angus McDonell, of Alexandria.

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